

VALUE OF GOOD ROADS TO RURAL COMMUNITY

Public Officials Magazine Shows in What Way Better Highways Will Benefit Lands--Illustrations Given--The Ohio Plan of Paving.

The Public Officials' Magazine, in its June number had a series of excellent articles on the subject of good roads. In Indiana the roads are maintained by the counties and townships. In 1911 probably \$4,500,000 will be expended for this purpose in the state. The following article from this magazine shows very clearly the value to the farming community of good roads.

Brick Roads in Ohio

There is a deplorable want of information as to what constitutes the most economical and the most comfortable roads. There is also both misinformation and lack of information as to the cost of high-class roads as compared with the cost of the ordinary macadam or gravel road. A careful examination into the vitrified brick highways of Cuyahoga county, Ohio, will convince any student that these roads meet the very highest demand in that they are, without any question, whatever, the most economical and the most comfortable to be found anywhere in the world. Other parts of the country are catching on and the vitrified brick roads are solving the problem of the repair burden and are teaching the fact that there is a road that can be used at all seasons of the year—at times when we most need a road—one that the rain, snow, freezing and thawing does not affect. Equally important, brick roads are teaching that traction resistance is an important question in economy to the farmers and country use as well as for the city.

Cost of Transportation

The cost of this transportation to the farmer is important. It has been estimated that the total cost to farmers of the United States of marketing the farm products of the country is about six hundred millions of dollars annually. Notice that this charge is a dead load carried by the farmer. It is not like a fertilizer bill. If you

fluctuations in the price of our staple products, the truth has been impressed upon the farmer that to realize the full intrinsic value of his money crops at any given time, he must be prepared to place them promptly and in large quantities at his selling points on short notice. If good roads between the farms and the towns will enable him to double the hauling capacity of his draught animals he is prepared to take two-fold advantage of a good price.

We complain bitterly against the railroads for freight charges, and yet put up with a cost of hauling over bad roads so many times greater than the cost of railroad freights per mile that we can but be amazed at our own failure to utilize our opportunities. Every wheel that turns over a bad road adds to the cost of living and doing business; every farmer is daily paying a toll through the heavy burden of bad roads which in the aggregate cost is far more than his taxation, both state and national. In fact, as an economic problem, pure and simple, the question of good roads is of more vital concern to the American people than the question of protection or free trade.

The writer, but a few days ago, was given an example in truth where two farmers, brothers, living in different localities in the same county, in the state of Illinois—the one fortunately living upon a road that was traversable with maximum loads; the other living upon an unimproved road affording only such seasons of travel as the weather would permit upon the natural black soil of the state of Illinois; the one marketing his corn crop according to the best price he could obtain; the other marketing his corn crop when permitted to deliver by road conditions; the one realizing an excess by reason of the good road conditions to the amount of \$11,000 upon an equal number of bushels marketed.

for walking purposes these roads with all the comfort and pleasures afforded upon the best sidewalks of our cities.

Increase the Pleasure of Country Life

Loneliness is one of the impelling forces driving people from country to city life. It is not possible to retain upon the farm either the young people or the more active laborers so much needed in farm work, so long as bad roads make easy transportation back and forth impossible. While I cannot vouch for its accuracy it has often been claimed that the loneliness of country life results in more insanity among farmers' wives in proportion to the whole number than is to be found in any other class of people. Whether this oft-repeated statement be correct or not, I can readily imagine that there may be some truth in it. The men on the farm are able to move around, to meet each other at the country store, or to engage in outside pursuits which furnish some diversion.

The farmer's wife in a country of bad roads has little or no diversion; it is impossible during part of the year for her to visit friends or to attend church, and no wonder the monotony of life where bad roads produce these results hangs like a pall over her.

In some of our largest cities, especially in New York, Boston, Providence, and Rochester, it has long been apparent that our school buildings and our churches have other proper uses than their obvious and original ones. It is not especially good business to let an expensive building lie idle all but one Sunday in the month as many of our rural churches do. The depreciation of such buildings, is actually greater from rotting out than from wearing out. There is nothing in the nature of things objectionable to putting the church edifice to other purpose than church services. With an established school center, well located with regard to good roads and accessibility, churches would soon spring up near by and the location would become a social center. Meetings of various kinds, lectures, concerts, and social gatherings could be held in the church and school buildings, and the attractions of rural life would be just so much increased.

DR. COX'S Barbed Wire LINIMENT

GUARANTEED to heal without leaving a blemish, or MONEY REFUNDED. 50c and \$1.00 sizes for fresh wounds, old sores, sore backs and shoulders, burns and bruises. 25c size for Family Use. DR. COX'S PAINLESS BLISTER is painless and guaranteed to cure Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Sweeney, Splint, Fists, or any enlargement of bone or muscle, or money refunded. Price 50c. FOR SALE BY

The best Sale Bills are printed at the Republican office.

CONDITION OF SHEEP RAISING INDUSTRY HERE

TEN YEARS OF IT SHOW THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO INCREASE FOR COUNTRY AS A WHOLE

BETTER FOR INDIANA

Number of Farms Reporting Sheep Decreases—Number of Fleeces of Wool and Pounds Per Sheep Produced

The recent attempt to take the tariff off wool by the congress just adjourned will make of more than ordinary interest the statistics of sheep raising in this country. Statistics relative to sheep and lambs reported on farms and ranges in the United States, by states and geographic divisions, at the Thirteenth Decennial Census, April 15, 1910, are contained in an official statement issued in July by Acting Director Falkner. It is based on tabular summaries prepared under the direction of Dr. Le Grand Powers, chief statistician for agriculture in the Bureau of the Census. The figures are preliminary and subject to slight revision later, when a few other farms, whose returns are now incomplete, are included in the final tabulations.

1910 and 1900 Compared In summing up the results Acting Director Falkner states that, for the country as a whole, there was no material change in the sheep industry in the 10 years between 1900 and 1910.

The total number of sheep and lambs in the United States reported for 1910 was 51,638,590, made up of 29,707,000 ewes, 7,148,366 rams and wethers, 12,168,278 lambs, and 2,614,946 sheep and lambs not classified by age or sex in the 1910 reports. In 1900 the total number reported was 61,503,713, comprising 31,857,652 ewes, 7,995,315 rams and wethers, and 21,650,746 lambs.

Excluding the lambs from consideration, the other figures are fairly comparable. Such action would leave a net total of 39,470,312 wool-producing sheep for 1910, as compared with 39,852,967 for 1900. The 1910 total will be slightly changed in the final reports of the Thirteenth Census by the tabulation of supplemental schedules for Arizona and New Mexico, which will add approximately 100,000 to the number stated. Hence, it is seen that there was actually a decrease of only 1 per cent in the net total number of wool-producing sheep in 1910 as finally to be compared with the corresponding total for 1900.

The figures in the present statement do not include the number of wool-producing sheep reported for cities and towns as distinct from those on farms and ranges given herein. Their total in 1900 was 179,600, while the preliminary tabulation now in progress indicates that the total for 1910 was approximately 255,600.

In the North Central division the number of wool-producing sheep reported for Ohio was 2,892,272 in 1910 and 2,648,250 in 1900; Indiana, 812,427 in 1910 and 1,010,648 in 1900; Illinois, 661,484 in 1910 and 629,150 in 1900; Michigan, 1,545,241 in 1910 and 1,625,930 in 1900; Wisconsin, 628,539 in 1910 and 986,212 in 1900; Minnesota, 452,043 in 1910 and 359,328 in 1900; Iowa, 769,917, in 1910 and 657,868 in 1900; Missouri, 1,114,216 in 1910 and 663,703 in 1900; N. Dakota, 239,114 in 1910 and 451,437 in 1900; South Dakota, 502,505 in 1910 and 507,338 in 1900; Nebraska, 245,195 in 1910 and 335,950 in 1900; and Kansas, 206,498 in 1910 and 179,907 in 1900.

In the Western division the number of wool-producing sheep reported for Montana was 4,978,963 in 1910 and 4,215,214 in 1900; Wyoming, 4,676,206 in 1910 and 3,327,185 in 1900; Colorado, 1,313,048 in 1910 and 1,352,823 in 1900; New Mexico, 2,931,201 in 1910 and 3,533,743 in 1900; Arizona, 843,383 in 1910 and 668,458 in 1900; Utah, 1,670,890 in 1910 and 2,553,134 in 1900; Nevada, 810,973 in 1910 and 568,251 in 1900; Idaho, 2,160,029 in 1910 and 1,965,467 in 1900; Washington, 308,862 in 1910 and 558,022 in 1900; Oregon, 1,982,552 in 1910 and 1,961,355 in 1900; and California, 1,440,532 in 1910 and 1,724,968 in 1900.

Number of Farms Reporting Sheep Although the number of mature sheep decreased very slightly during the decade the number of farms reporting sheep decreased from 703,

518 to 608,363, which is 155,155, or 20 per cent. The decrease in the number of farms in the North Atlantic states was at practically the same rate as the decrease in the number of mature sheep, leaving the average number of sheep per farm approximately 21 at both periods.

In the South Atlantic division, however, there was a decrease of practically 30,000 in the number of farms reporting, with only a slight decrease in the number of sheep. In 1900 the number of mature sheep per farm in that group of states was 16, whereas in 1910 the average number per farm had increased to 20.

In the South Central division the number of farms fell off about 44,000, which is a much greater relative decrease than that in the number of sheep. In 1900 the average number of sheep per farm was 22; whereas in 1910 it was about 29.

In the North Central division both the number of farms and the number of mature sheep increased slightly, the number of sheep per farm being about 29 at each census period.

In the Western division the increase in number of farms corresponds very closely to the increase in number of sheep; the average number of sheep per farm reporting being approximately 900 at each of the censuses.

Wool

The number of fleeces of wool and the total weight of the wool clip for 1909 has not yet been completely tabulated. The average weight per fleece for a group of 16 states already tabulated is 7.4 pounds. In 1900 the average weight per fleece for these states was 6.8 pounds, and for the entire United States 6.3 pounds. If the average weight for the entire United States for 1909 is 7.4 pounds, the aggregate weight of wool shorn in that year, including that clipped from the sheep on farms and in cities at the date of enumeration, and that shorn from sheep afterwards slaughtered in the spring of 1910, before the date of enumeration, will be approximately 296,000,000 pounds; while if the average weight for the farms of the country is only 7 pounds, the weight of the farm clip will not greatly differ from that returned by the census of 1900, or about 277,000,000 pounds.

ALUM IN BAKING POWDER

Medical Journal Tells of Danger Attending Its Use—Results of Experiments Made.

Discussions as to the presence of alum in baking-powder and the danger attending its use have been going on for many years. A recent contribution to our knowledge of this subject is found in an article by Professor William J. Gies, Professor of Chemistry of Columbia University, which recently appeared in The Journal of the American Medical Association. Professor Gies says that he has been conducting experiments on the effects of alum for about seven years, and that he is convinced that the use of alum in food is dangerous. He finds that when taken into the stomach it is absorbed and carried to all parts of the body by the blood, causing harmful consequences, and that it should be excluded from food. His experiments show that alum is a strong poison and is injurious to both plants and animals, that when baking-powder containing alum is used in making bread, alum in solution is later found in the stomach of persons eating the bread. He concludes that bread made with baking-powder containing alum is liable to cause harm to the stomach and digestion, especially if used for a long period of time and particularly in people whose digestion is not vigorous or normal. He says that the public should be given the benefit of any possible doubt in this matter until it is shown without question that aluminized bread as commonly used cannot possibly be injurious to the health, not only of those who are robust and who apparently can stand anything, but especially of those who are most susceptible to injury and disease.

A long series of experiments 'on animals showed that when fed foods containing alum was found in the blood and did harm. As a result of his experiments he concludes that the use of alum in any food should be prohibited by law in the interest of public health.

"I have a world of confidence in Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for I have used it with perfect success," writes Mrs. M. I. Basford, Poolsville, Md. For sale by All Dealers.

Man's mastery of the air will be demonstrated at Plymouth Sept. 21-22. See for yourselves. 4tw

MACADAMIZED ROADS FOR THIS COUNTY? NO

Commissioners Decide They Do Not Want to Face the Opposition and Order the Building of a Highway—Other Doings of the September Term.

To Make Life Easier

Whoever puts in the reach of the housewife any device which will make her tasks less laborious and give her more time to devote to the ideal things of life, is doing humanity a service. It is in this role that Mrs. Julia Blain deserves a reward of merit. She is introducing into Plymouth a new sort of mop, Shino Dust Mop, it is called. It is made of heavy string, doped up in some way so that it will take up dust and germs from bare floors, woodwork, matting, linoleums, and walls with the least possible expenditure of labor.

When it is soiled, it can be cleaned by simply washing in clear warm water. It is warranted to last six months with the hardest usage which it isn't likely to get in most of our homes, and only costs fifty cents. When Mrs. Blain calls on you, see it for yourself. d16-23 v17-24

As usually treated, a sprained ankle will disable a man for three or four weeks, but by applying Chamberlain's Liniment freely as soon as the injury is received, and observing the directions with each bottle, a cure can be effected in from two to four days. For sale by All Dealers.

JOHN THOMPSON IS SURPRISED ON BIRTHDAY

John Thompson, living four miles northwest of Plymouth, was very pleasantly surprised Thursday evening by about fifty of his neighbors, who called upon him unceremoniously and told him of the importance of the occasion. Ice cream and cake were served to the company and a most jolly time had by all.

SEES NO GOOD IN RECIPROCITY

Rudyard Kipling Advises Canada to Beware.

SAYS ODDS ARE TOO UNEVEN

Thinks 90,000,000 People Would Inevitably Dominate 9,000,000 by Sheer Force of Admitted Weight.

Ottawa, Ont., Sept. 8. — The Montreal Star has enlisted another recruit to the anti-reciprocity cause in the person of Rudyard Kipling, who has written a letter to the editor. This is the letter:

"Rateman's, Burwash, Sussex, England.

"To the Editor of the Montreal Star:

"I do not understand how 2,000,000 people can enter into such arrangements as are proposed with 90,000,000 strangers on an open frontier of 4,000 miles and at the same time preserve their national integrity.

"Ten to one is too heavy odds. No single Canadian would accept such odds in any private matter that was as vital to him personally as this issue is to the nation.

"It is her own soul that Canada risks today. Once that soul is pawned for any consideration Canada must inevitably conform to the commercial, legal, financial, social and ethical standards which will be imposed upon her by sheer admitted weight of the United States.

"She might, for example, be compelled later on to admit reciprocity in the murder rate of the United States, which at present, I believe, is something over 150 per 1,000,000 per annum.

"If these proposals had been made a generation ago, or if the Dominion were today poor, depressed and without hope, one would perhaps understand and their being discussed, but it is not one of these things. She is a nation and as the lives of nations are reckoned, will ere long be among the great nations.

"Why, then, when she has made herself what she is should she throw the enormous gifts of her inheritance and her future into the hands of a people who by their haste and waste have so dissipated their resources that even before rational middle age they are driven to seek virgin fields for cheaper food and living?

"Whatever the United States may gain, and I presume that the United States' proposals are not wholly altruistic, I see nothing for Canada in reciprocity except a little ready money, which she does not need, and a very long repentance.

"RUDYARD KIPLING."

Marshall county is to have neither voting machines nor macadamized roads—not yet. The County Council was afraid of voting machines and the Commissioners are afraid of macadamized roads.

The petition for the macadamized road out South street, west on the Pretty Lake road and south past the How farm to the Liggett school house was withdrawn by the petitioners because the board decided they would call an election if the petitioners asked for action from them. This was to be done notwithstanding notice had been published as required by law and no remonstrance of any kind against the road had been filed with the board.

The reason, or excuse, the commissioners gave for this action was that according to the law this three miles of macadamized road should connect with a "gravel" road, and they were of the opinion that at its south end, at or about the Liggett school house, it did not connect with a "gravel" road, but that said road might be called just an ordinary road, without any gravel to it.

It is not known whether the petition will be filed again or not, but it is thought efforts will not be stopped to get better accommodations for the country people to get to Plymouth even if the city has to help build good roads itself.

A new contract was made with Wm. Fries as superintendent of the county farm for a period of two years from Sept. 1, 1911, to Sept. 1, 1913. He is to receive \$900 a year, to furnish five good horses, harness, etc., and is to furnish his living quarters at his own expense.

Final report was made by Jno. C. Butler in the B. F. Mattingly ditch. It showed that \$4045.76 had been collected, which lacked 30c of meeting all costs. This ditch has been finished and cleaned by the surveyor since it was constructed.

The petition of Frank Boyd and others for a highway in Polk township was continued because the first notices given were insufficient and further notice will have to be given.

Flora Bishop, Frank M. Kyser, Margaret White, Henry Lichtenberger, Marion Triplett, F. D. Triplett, Henry Schmid, Wm. Klapp, J. F. Behmer, C. D. Andreas, M. F. Albert, Catherine A. Zink, E. D. Schrock, Wm. A. Siders, Mary E. Crum, Lewis Pero and J. H. Woods filed a petition for the vacation of a road affecting lands of Kyser, Union township, Bishop, Lewis Calbeck, Pero, F. D. and F. M. Triplett and E. E. Rensberger, S. C. Dill, Chris. G. Bollman and Chas. Zumbaugh were appointed viewers, and are to meet Sept. 15 at J. J. Cromley's in Burr Oak.

Surveyor Schoonover filed plans and specifications for the Brownlee bridge, the Outlet bridge in Union township and for the Morgan Ward ditch in Tippecanoe town ship.

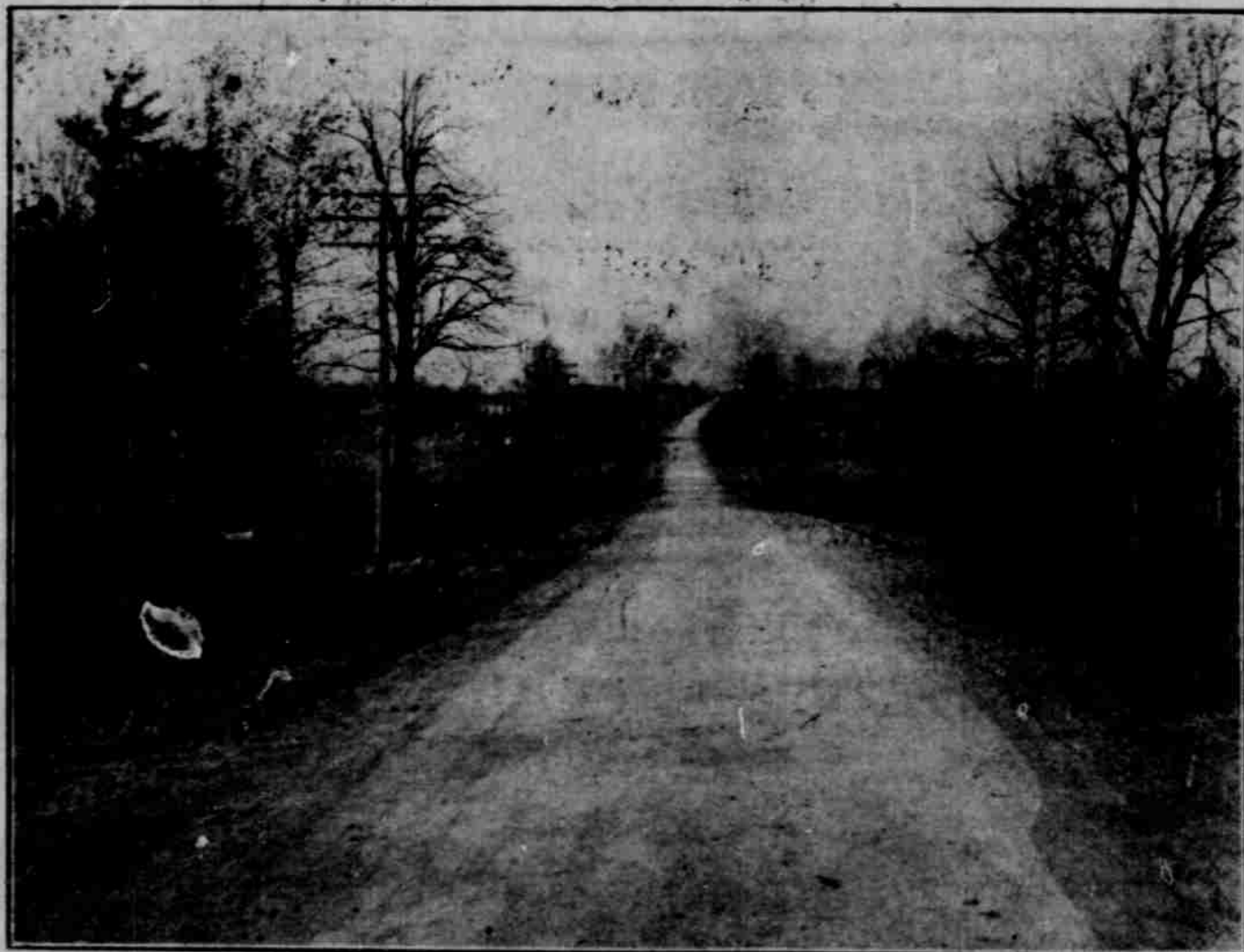
The law requiring this work of the surveyor is just now keeping Mr. Schoonover very busy.

Mr. Patterson, representing the International Voting Machine Elgin, Ill., was here Thursday ready to tell the commissioners all about the advantages of his machine. The decision of the County Council, however, sent him home empty handed. The Elgin machine is said by many who have examined it to be the best now made. The circular says of this machine:

The International Voting Machine is a practical substitute for the theoretically-perfect Australian paper ballot. The machine eliminates the possibility of fraud and error, and is a time and money saver. The "International" is the culmination of 63 years of persistent effort on the part of numerous inventors and manufacturers in the United States to produce a Voting Machine which would meet all the legal requirements, and at the same time be practical. It is simple in mechanism, compact, and light enough to be easily handled, and has strength to resist whatever strains may be put upon it.

Good Things to Eat

will hold no joys for you if you have indigestion or any STOMACH, LIVER or KIDNEY trouble. You need not pay big doctor's bills, but if you suffer from any of these ailments just step into your nearest drugstore and get a 50 cent bottle of SEVEN BARS, the best household remedy, the finest tonic and blood purifier known. If your system is run down and you want to regain your youthful energy, SEVEN BARS will accomplish it, make your food digest and give you new life. Money refunded if it fails. Try it and enjoy the results. Address LYMAN BROWN, 66 Murray St., New York, N.Y.



U. S. OBJECT LESSON MACADAM ROAD, LOGANSPORT, INDIANA
Courtesy of the Public Officials' Magazine.

spend twelve hundred dollars a year on guano or cotton seed meal fertilizers, you expect to get it back in increased crops. But the farmer who hauls his tobacco or cotton, ten miles to a warehouse gets no more for it than the farmer who is five miles from town.

Good Roads Save Money

The only way to make money on your transportation is by cutting down your transportation charges. To haul more cheaply you must make your hauling more easier, be able to haul heavier loads, be able to haul more rapidly.

The only way to reach these transportation expenses and reduce these is through the medium of improved roads. You can't feed your stock less; you can't drive your animals faster; you can't load your wagons heavier on your present poor roads. The only thing that remains is to improve the roads.

A farmer of Cland, Elmore county, Alabama, kept a record of his hauling to and fro from his market town, Wetumpka, for one year. He made one hundred and twenty trips and rated them at two dollars per trip, figuring on the market price for labor and team. By doubling his load he could therefore save one hundred and twenty dollars per year.

Under the complex conditions of our modern life and the resulting

Adds to Value of Farm

I believe that it may be said without question that, broadly speaking, the building of good roads through any unsettled district does not in reality cost the country, state or individual a single dollar. This is due to the fact that the construction of improved highways immediately results in enhancement in the values of all adjacent properties by reason, so far as farming districts are concerned, of the higher profits which come through the reduced cost in cultivating and shipping all products. A man owns a farm of 100 acres worth ten dollars an acre. The total value is one thousand dollars. The farm is five miles from town on bad roads. Let the county put that five miles of road in first class condition. What is the result? Someone comes along and offers that farmer fifteen hundred dollars for his place.

Religious Phase "It is vain to hope to build up the churches of the country districts to their highest point of efficiency so long as impassable roads make church attendance practically impossible for a large part of the year."

Educational Side Upon the magnificently constructed highways in northern Ohio, the school children of the rich and poor on their way to school have enjoyed



DROP IN

Our office is always open. We have some exceptionally good bargains in farms and other real estate. We will guarantee that

YOU WILL NOT GET BUMPED if you make a deal with us. The best asset of our Real Estate business is the large number of satisfied customers. For our mutual good we are anxious to add your name to the list.

W. H. ROBERTS,

Packard Bldg.